

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

EST. 1841 IN HONOLULU.

## TEN-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1889.

The events of Tuesday, July 30th last must needs be chronicled. This is the first time, in the history of civilized Hawaii, that an insurrection has shaken their gory looks at constitutional reform, and assayed to destroy the Government and the peace of our hitherto peaceful isles. It is the first time that Treason has drawn its sword and spilled the blood of Hawaiians, in a vain attempt to overthrow the lawful Government of the Kingdom. And this is the work of two or three men, on whom this Government has spent some twenty thousand dollars to give them a foreign military education—for what?—to destroy the peace of Hawaii by seducing a few score of deluded men to join them in raising the standard of revolution? No language that can be used will convey the detestation in which they should be held, or can portray the ingratitude and baseness of their acts. They are guilty of treason, and stand before the country convicted as traitors, deserving only the traitors' doom—prompt death. No further evidence of guilt is needed than their acts of that day. They are self-convicted criminals, and as such let the leaders be hung, without one day's delay. The severity of such punishment will forever intimidate others from engaging in a similar rebellion. Nothing short of this will secure peace to the country, and this must and shall be maintained, at all hazards.

The impression was very general Tuesday that the King was in sympathy with the Wilcox rebellion. In order to be fully satisfied regarding it, a gentleman called on him at his house where he was staying in the afternoon and stated to him this feeling of the public. He immediately sat down and wrote a note to one of his ministers, which we are permitted to copy.

"Hon. S. M. Damon—Sir: The feeling or rumor expressed by Mr. — that I am in league with the movement of Mr. Wilcox, I make this solemn declaration that these reports or rumors are not true, nor the semblance of which is connected with the matter before the Cabinet yesterday."

"KALAKAUA." We are glad to be able to contradict the report which was certainly current Tuesday, and was strengthened no doubt by the fact that some of the royal household were riding through the streets early in the day decked with wreaths. At such a time as this, such a display was out of place. Various reports were also current that it was Wilcox's plan to ask the King to abdicate, and then proclaim Liliuokalani Queen, and he become her private minister. This may or may not have been his purpose, which happily has not been carried out. And it is to be hoped he may be placed where there can be no danger of harm from him in future.

The riot, or insurrection as it may be more properly termed, which commenced on Tuesday morning, terminated before dark, as stated Wednesday, by the unconditional surrender of the principal leaders, Wilcox and Boyd, who are chiefly responsible for it and for the damage resulting therefrom. These misguided young men were adopted as the wards of the nation, under the Gibson regime, sent to Italy, and given as good an education in military science and tactics as it was possible to obtain under the tutelage of the best instructors of the Italian government, which generously admitted them to the privileges of native born Italian youths. This education was accompanied with a most lavish expenditure of money on the part of the Hawaiian Government. The baseness of their conduct shows them to be utterly unfit for any public recognition, and deserving only of the severest penalty which can be inflicted.

The most gratifying fact connected with the disturbance is this, that it was subdued by the ordinary force of the Government, without calling in assistance from the naval vessel in port, and in the short space of twelve hours after the public announcement of its commencement. The Government relies for its protection and that of the people on the Household troops, the four rifle companies and such volunteers as

may offer their services. These numbered perhaps 400, and proved amply sufficient to quell the outbreak. The household troops were on duty at the barracks, in the palace building, and at the King's boat house, where he was staying. Those in the palace under Major Parker stood nobly at their post, and deserve some special recognition for their unyielding bravery, when pitted against their own countrymen.

The work of the few sharpshooters stationed in the Opera House which overlooked the palace grounds and the four pieces of cannon planted in front, will demonstrate the value of this arm of military force in silencing the battery as it did, driving off the rebels from their work of loading and firing the cannon. Had it not been for these few men at the outset, the artillery used by the rebels might have destroyed the Opera House, Government buildings and other buildings within their range. Unfortunately they had an ample supply of ammunition to have kept them at work for several days, if they had had the men and provisions to keep up the struggle.

Many blamed the Government for not "rushing things" just as soon as the insurrection broke out. Some would have proclaimed martial law, others would have issued proclamations calling all citizens to arms. Instead of this, it relied on its own forces, and preferred to move cautiously and thus ensure success in every movement, as was the case. No blunder nor mistake was made that we are aware of; though greater precautions might and should have been taken before the outbreak.

Peace has been secured by the legitimate authority, but this peace can only be permanently maintained by promptly executing justice on the leading offenders, and perhaps pardoning the dupes. If the law is not strong enough to secure their conviction and punishment, then some other means must be resorted to, for these conspirators cannot be permitted to go free and resume their seditious tactics, under any circumstances whatever. The peace of Hawaii demands justice in this case. It is hinted that no Hawaiian jury will convict Wilcox and Boyd. If they fail to do it, some punishment will be meted out to them.

Before closing some notice should be taken of the two native papers, the *Elele* and *Oiaio*, which have been urging the natives on to make demands, and to demand changes which they have no right to do, uttering falsehoods and irritating statements which have culminated in this recent outbreak. We have simply to say to the conductors of these journals that there is a point beyond which it is not safe to proceed, and it will be wise to heed this advice. The peace of Hawaii must and shall be preserved, and all attempts to instigate popular insurrections must be put a stop to, "peaceably if it can be, forcibly if it must."

## A WORD TO OUR FRIENDS ABROAD.

Lest our editorial brethren in California and the East should gather wrong impressions from the news conveyed by this mail, regarding the peace of this city and these islands, and the stability of the present government, and its power to maintain its authority, we will say that no one residing or doing business here has the slightest fear of any disturbance from any quarter. On the other hand the Government has shown its ability to put down any uprising with its forces. While it is very unfortunate that the late disturbance was allowed to take place, when a little precaution might have prevented it, its occurrence may prove a benefit if it lends the authorities to be more circumspect in future. The natives here are naturally peaceable and opposed to everything that tends to create a disturbance. It is probable that no further trouble will occur, provided the two or three leaders in the late row are punished as they deserve to be. The Government is backed with a strong foreign as well as native element, and will be upheld so long as it is devoted to the public good as now.

## THE POLICE NIGHT WATCH.

The Marshal has called at the office of this paper, to make some explanations asked for in Thursday's issue, regarding the doings of the police on the morning of the disturbance. It seems that Wilcox captured the police on his route to the palace, excepting one, who hastened to the police headquarters and in-

formed Captain Larsen who was in charge there. Larsen immediately mounted his horse, rode to the residence of the Marshal, and informed him that Wilcox's men had entered the city, and he immediately returned to the Station house to see that all the available police were properly armed and stationed where most needed. Shortly after, the Marshal arrived and took charge. He complained of a lack of foreign policemen, and in this, every one will agree with him. Had there been foreign policemen in the night watches, distributed at the more important points, Wilcox could not have so readily moved his men a distance of a mile or more without rousing the people from their slumbers. In this respect our police system is defective and should in some way be changed to furnish adequate protection to the city at night.

## SUMMARY OF MATERIAL PROGRESS.

Since our last summary published on the 30th July to go by the *Mariposa*, there has been little additional to note in the way of material progress; but the following statistical information which has been compiled, specially for the *Gazette*, up to the end of July, will be found interesting.

The number of passengers who left the Islands for San Francisco during July was 190, while the number of those who arrived from that port during the same month was 161—leaving an excess of departures over arrivals 29. The number of persons (chiefly Asiatics) who departed from the Islands for China and Japan was 61, and the arrivals from these countries during the same period were 15; leaving an excess of 46 departures, chiefly Chinese. The State of Oregon added 1 passenger to our population, and British Columbia added 6; but there were no departures for these countries during the month of July. The net excess of departures over arrivals was 68; but at this season, the departures usually exceed the arrivals.

The exports of sugar during July amounted to 14,939,582 lbs, valued at \$1,780,198.67; of rice 448,800 lbs valued at \$20,763.50 but the heaviest shipments are always during May and June.

The traffic on the city tramways increased considerably during July. The total number of passengers carried in July was 98,695, and cars are now running over all the Company's lines—the last route having been opened on the 24th July, and connecting the Hotel with Nuuanu street via Alakoa, Fort and School streets. The total receipts on all the tramway lines in July amounted to \$5,447.80.

Regarding the Oahu railroad, the line that will connect Pearl River with Honolulu, the works are being vigorously pushed and the turn-tables, frogs and other smaller fittings received from the United States, are now on the ground. The arrival of the Deutschland from Germany is now anxiously awaited, as that vessel brings all the rails for the line which has about 11 miles graded and ready to receive them. The station buildings are not yet erected but plans are being prepared for these structures.

The recent riot stopped certain kinds of business only a day, and on the day following work was resumed everywhere and now goes on as if nothing had happened to interrupt it.

The schooner C. H. Tupper arrived from Vancouver, British Columbia, on July 28th with about 100 miles of submarine cable and land telegraph wire and fittings. There are between forty and fifty miles of cable, and over fifty miles of land line. This advance shipment will complete the distance between the islands of Maui and Oahu via Molokai, including land lines over portions of all three islands. This will be a large instalment of the entire line; and the portion named is expected to be completed, so far as laying is concerned, by the 9th inst. The more distant islands of Hawaii and Kauai will be connected later, and as soon as the balance of cable arrives. On the island of Oahu the connecting point will be at Coco Head, about twelve miles distant from Honolulu which will be connected by land line. The poles for the land lines also arrived by the C. H. Tupper, which was to sail from Honolulu last Saturday, Aug. 3, to lay the cable as above outlined.

In conclusion it may be stated that the public health is good, and business of all kinds is about as usual.

## UNSATISFACTORY MAIL SERVICE.

WALHEA, KAUAI, July 26, 1889.  
MR. EDITOR: The foreign mail that leaves Honolulu Fridays and Saturdays every fourth week, has to leave Kauai the Saturday previous, thus losing almost a week each foreign mail. It does not seem to be impossible or even difficult for the Postmaster General or the Minister of Interior to cause a better arrangement to be made for Kauai, that sends a huge foreign mail each time. By causing the foregoing idea to be expressed in your paper you will oblige the public of Kauai and your obedient servant.  
VALDEMAR KRUDSEN.

REMARKS.—The above communication touches upon a matter which has frequently been referred to in and out of the newspapers. The through steamers leave generally on Saturdays for San Francisco, and the intermediate steamers on Fridays. Consequently the correspondence arriving on Sundays from all parts of the group, fails to connect with the through boat, which carries the fast European mail; while for the intermediate steamer, all correspondence arriving here after 12 o'clock on Fridays must be sent by sailing vessels, with a chance of thirty days passage. This is very unsatisfactory to correspondents living on the other islands, which often contribute in one week from one to two thousand foreign letters to be dispatched abroad.

But how shall this failure to make connection be remedied? The Oceanic Company has once changed the date of sailing of the intermediate steamer from Tuesday to Friday, at the urgent request of merchants and others residing here. But this has been no improvement—rather the reverse. Nearly every week one of our Hawaii steamers can be seen passing the incoming or outgoing Australia on Fridays, just too soon or too late for the mails.

The Oceanic Company having once changed its schedule at the request of our citizens, cannot be expected to change back again to the old time table. What seems to be the easiest way to accommodate such correspondents would be for the island steamers to arrive a day sooner or sail a day later, to make connection with the foreign mail steamers. Prompt connections and rapid transit of mails between the islands and with foreign countries, is the secret of prosperous trade. But when every branch of industry is hampered with vexatious delays, the annoyance and pecuniary loss can hardly be calculated.

After all, there can be no permanent or satisfactory change until a semi-monthly line of steamers is established between Honolulu and San Francisco. The increasing trade and travel seem to warrant such a line now.

## THANKS.

The *GAZETTE* has much pleasure in returning thanks to Mr. Justice McCally and Mr. Justice Preston; and also to Messrs Henry Smith, J. H. Reist, A. W. Carter, and Mr. Lee for furnishing Supreme Court decisions and reports to this paper that would otherwise have involved much labor and extra expense to obtain in time for the issue immediately succeeding the trials reported. At the close of the term of Court just ended, the time is fitting and the favors received are now gratefully acknowledged.

## Special Notices.

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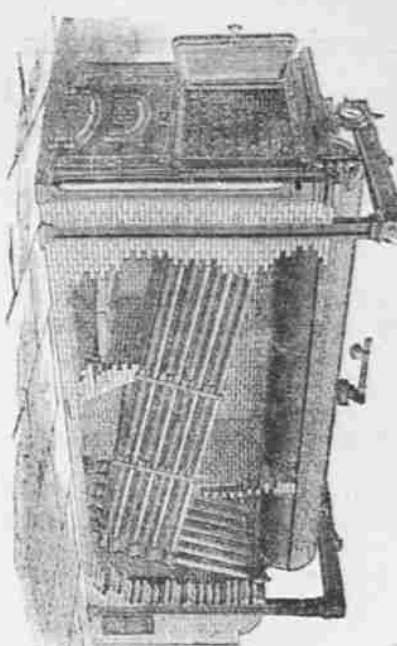
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